

Ministry of Education and Science of Ukraine
National University of Water and
Environmental Engineering
Institute of Economics and Management
Department of International Economic Relation

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METHODOLOGICAL RECOMMENDATIONS
for training course
«International Integration»
operate in specialty
292 «International Economic Relation»
which are taught in English for full-time study

Recommended by the Scientific and
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1. GENERAL PROVISIONS

International Integration is the unification of economic policies between different states and it is one of the major forces in the world today. It could embrace a multilateral or a bilateral form and might be accomplished at different levels: free trade areas, customs unions, economic unions, monetary unions, fiscal unions.

Current processes associated with regional integration will be considered, including national development, economic interdependence and globalization, and their political, economic, legal and social consequences. Students on completion of this course will have better understanding of how regional integration and globalization are conceptualized and theorized.

The objective of the course is to familiarize the students with the theoretical framework of the theory of integration economic integration, and its impact on trade and investment flows within the region and on the global economy.

Based on a deep scrutiny of economic and legal processes involved, the course will examine historical or actual regional economic integration initiatives around the world, such as, NAFTA, European Union, ASEAN, etc.

After completing the course, students are expected to **possess:**

- in-depth knowledge and understanding of international integration;
- good knowledge and understanding of how international integration processes are being described and explained in contemporary research;
- good knowledge and understanding of how problems concerning democracy and legitimacy in the countries are being described and explained in contemporary research;
- good knowledge and understanding of normative problems related to the construction of the international organizations institutional set-up;
- skills and ability to independently present, analyze and discuss issues related to international integration;
- skills and ability to independently identify and formulate a problem related to international integration; analyze a relevant material in relation to the problem.

Training material of the discipline is structured by modular principle and consists of two classic modules, as following: - module 1 – «Fundamentals of International Integration»; module 2 - «The Main Integration Groups of the World», each of which is logically completed, relatively independent, integral parts of the curriculum, the mastering of which involves carrying out module tests and analysis of the results of their performance.

2. DESCRIPTION OF THE COURSE AND STRUCTURE OF CREDIT

Description of the course Introduction to Specialty

The name of indicators	Training direction, education level	Characteristics of the discipline
Number of credits – 4,0	Full-time study Specialty 292 «International Economic Relation», which are taught in English Education degree Bachelor	Normative
Module 1 Content modules 2		Year of study: 1 Semester: 1
Individual scientific task: <i>no</i>		Lectures – 22 h
Total number of hours: 120		Practical classes – 20 h
Weekly hours for full-time study: classroom – 6 independent work of the student – 8		Laboratory classes - 0 h.
		Independent Work – 78 h
		Individual scientific task – 0 h
		Type of Control
		Exam

3. THEMATIC CONTENT OF THE COURSE

According to the curriculum and the work program, the course «International Integration» includes topics combined into two content modules.

Content Module 1. Fundamentals of International Integration

1. Concepts of International Integration

What is International Integration? - definition, objectives. Main types of economic integration: trade bloc; preferential trade area (PTA); free trade area (FTA); customs union; monetary union; common market; economic union; fiscal union.

2. Economic and Political Reasons for International Integration

Classic economic rationale for the increase of trade between members states of economic unions: absolute advantage, comparative (differential) advantage. Static analysis of gains from economic integration. Dynamic analysis of economic factors in integration. Political factors of general importance in economic integration: international negotiations, interest group support, regional leadership, political regimes or institutions, legal and institutional systems, political commitment, international political economy, strategic interaction.

3. Legal Dimensions of International Integration

International Public Law categories used in International integration. The sources; subjects of international law. International Organizations as subjects of international law. Barriers and approaches to International integration (liberalization of trade). Tariff vs non-tariff measures; border vs domestic measures; market access vs market regulation barriers; government vs private barriers. Approaches to trade liberalization: negative vs positive integration; shallow vs deep integration.

4. Regional Integration

Regional integration as a concept. Regional integration as a process. The actors in regional integration: Western Europe, Easter Europe, Middle Europe, North Atlantic area, Africa, Western Hemisphere, Latin American economic unions, other areas. Factors maximizing regional integration.

5. Global International Integration

Processes relevant to integration. Interdependence. Interpenetration. Global integration and the UN. Collective security. Peaceful change and pacific settlement.

6. Functionalism and Functional Integration

Functionalism in international organization. The functionalist doctrine. Functionalism in operation. Theoretical contributions. Functional international integration. Global and functional integration

Content Module 2. The Main Integration Groups of the World

7. International Integration through WTO

Introduction: overview; accession and membership. History: GATT rounds of negotiations; from Geneva to Tokyo; Uruguay Round; The Doha Development Round of 2001 and the deadlock. Overall achievements: functions; agreements. Principles of the trading system: non-discrimination (the most favored nation (MFN) rule, and the national treatment policy); reciprocity; binding and enforceable commitments; transparency; safety valves. Institutional aspects: organizational structure; decision-making. Dispute settlement: dispute; compliance; compensation and retaliation.

8. The value of the European Union as the main mover of the European economy

The structure of the European Union and its implications for firms within and outside Europe. Institutions and other bodies: Law-making institutions. Ordinary legislative procedure. The

sources of European Union law. The Court of Justice of the European Union and the legal remedies. Actual situation in European Union.

9. The role of NAFTA in the globalization process

Historical overview. The Free Trade Agreement (material aspects). Side Agreements: the North American Agreement on Environmental Cooperation; North American Agreement on Labor Cooperation. Institutional aspects (decisional structure). Institutional structure (dispute settlement)

10. ASEAN and integration in Asia

The ASEAN Economic Community (AEC) and its building blocks: ASEAN Free Trade Area (AFTA); ASEAN Investment Area (AIA); ASEAN Framework Agreements on Services (AFAS). The need of a stronger institutional structure. ASEAN Economic Community after 2015

11. APEC in the model of Asian economic integration

Cooperation and Consensus. Sustainable and Inclusive Asia-Pacific. Nations Comprising APEC. APEC's Actions and Goals. Sub-Groups of APEC.

Tasks for independent work

During the independent work, students deepen their knowledge and independently study the material of individual topics by working out relevant literature, preparing for practical classes and credit modules. Independent work reports are not provided. The study of the relevant material is checked during the ongoing and final knowledge control.

4. METHODOLOGICAL RECOMMENDATION AND INSTRUCTIONS FOR PRACTICAL TRAINING

Content Module 1

Fundamentals of International Integration

Practical study 1. Concepts of International Integration

Number of hours: 1hour.

The purpose of the practical study is introducing students to the basic of international integration, main types of economic integration: trade bloc; preferential trade area (PTA); free trade area (FTA); customs union; monetary union; common market; economic union; fiscal union.

Practical study plan

1. Notion of the international integration.
2. Conditions of the international integration.
3. Targets, premises and motives of the international integration.
4. Stages of advancement (forms) of international integration

TESTS

1. A process of convergence, mutual adaptation and gradual integration of national economies.

- a. International integration
- b. Globalization
- c. International economic relation
- d. Global economy
- e. Financial System

2. There are ____ institutional forms of regional integrative groupings

- a. 4
- b. 5
- c. 2
- d. 3

e. 6

3. Based on the intergovernmental agreement between participating countries to abolish customs barriers in mutual trade and saving each of national customs tariffs in trade with other countries.

- a. Customs Union
- b. Free trade zone
- c. Common Market
- d. Economic Union
- e. Full integration

4. A union of states to implement the policy of collective protection, which provides group coordinated abolition of national customs tariffs, the introduction of a common customs tariff and a single system of non-tariff regulation of trade with third countries.

- a. Customs Union
- b. Free trade zone
- c. Common Market
- d. Economic Union
- e. Full integration

5. A form of integration associated with the introduction of the "four freedoms" - freedom of movement of goods, services, capital and labour.

- a. Customs Union
- b. Free trade zone
- c. Common Market
- d. Economic Union
- e. Full integration

6. Requires not only integration in foreign trade and production activities, but also harmonizes economic policy and the introduction of the single currency.

- a. The Customs Union
- b. Free trade zone
- c. Common Market
- d. Economic Union
- e. Full integration

7. Examples of Free Trade Zone are:

- a. EFTA (European Free Trade Association)
- b. European Union (EU)
- c. Common Market of the South (MERCOSUR)
- d. North American Free Trade Association (NAFTA)
- e. Andean Community

8. Examples of Customs Union are:

- a. EFTA (European Free Trade Association)
- b. European Union (EU)
- c. Common Market of the South (MERCOSUR)
- d. North American Free Trade Association (NAFTA)
- e. Andean Community

9. Example of Common market is:

- a. EFTA (European Free Trade Association)
- b. European Union (EU)
- c. Common Market of the South (MERCOSUR)
- d. Caribbean Community (CARICOM)
- e. Andean Community

10. Example of Economic and Monetary Union is:

- a. EFTA (European Free Trade Association)
- b. European Union (EU)
- c. Common Market of the South (MERCOSUR)
- d. Caribbean Community (CARICOM)
- e. Andean Community

Discussion Questions:

1. What stages of international economic integration do you know?
2. What is the Free Trade Zone?
3. What is the Custom Union?
4. Describe the Common market as a stage of international economic integration.
5. What is the Custom Common Market?
6. Describe the Economic Union as a stage of international economic integration.
7. Give examples of institutional organization forms to each of international economic integration.
8. Complete the table 1.

Table 1.

Institutional form of regional integrative groupings

	Liberaliz ation of trade between members counties	Free flow of production factors	Harmoniz ation of economic politics	Unification of economic politics
Free Trade Zone				
Customs Union				
Economics and monetary				
Full integration				

9. Complete the table 1.2.

Table 2.

Integration grouping and institutional organizational form

Institutional organization form	Integration grouping	Counties
Free Trade Zone	1. 2. 3.	1. 2. 3.
Customs Union	1. 2. 3.	1. 2. 3.
Common market	1. 2. 3.	1. 2. 3.
Economic and monetary union	1. 2. 3.	1. 2. 3.

Practical study 2
Economic and Political Reasons for International Integration

Number of hours: 1hour.

The purpose of the practical study is introducing students to the basic of economic and political reasons for international integration

Practical study plan

1. The process of integration: from agreement to implementation to non-compliance
2. A theoretical framework of integration through policy cooperation.

TESTS

1. **This type of stage of integration in political field determines the common market and a high level of**

coordination or unification of the most significant branches of economic politics

- a. The economic union
- b. The monetary union
- c. The economic and currency union
- d. Political union
- e. Full union

2. This type of stage of integration in political field joins characteristics chart of monetary union and economic one, besides it is characterized by a big cohesion of macroeconomic and budget politics

- a. The economic union
- b. The monetary union
- c. The economic and currency union
- d. Political union
- e. Full union

3. This type of stage of integration in political field currency of member countries are tied by steady currency rates, and are fully exchangeable or in all member countries there is one obligatory currency, reallocation of capital in the union borders is totally free

- a. The economic union
- b. The monetary union
- c. The economic and currency union
- d. Political union
- e. Full unions

4. In its frames, integration goes out of economic field and contains branches, like foreign politics, to prevent crimes (police) an politics of safety

- a. The economic union
- b. The monetary union
- c. The economic and currency union
- d. Political union
- e. Full unions

5. Determinates a total unification of joining economies, and leading a common politics in many important branches

- a. The economic union
- b. The monetary union
- c. The economic and currency union
- d. Political union
- e. Full unions

6. Significantly different, on the surrounding background, relatively uniform, new economic organism, including two or more countries

- a. International grouping
- b. Integration
- c. Globalization
- d. Unification
- e. Liberalization

7. Integration groupings, which have right organization structures and authorities is

- a. Formal
- b. Informal
- c. Full
- d. Local
- e. Particular

8. Integration groupings that can be formed by countries, tied with strong economic relations, for instance commercial, capital or productive ones

- a. Formal
- b. Informal
- c. Full
- d. Local
- e. Particular

9. Rule of four freedoms, containing the free flow of

- a. Goods, services, capital and people
- b. Goods, services, capital and markets
- c. Goods, markets, capital and people

- d. Goods, services, markets and people
- e. Markets, services, capital and people

10. Who did insist in Organization of European Cooperation on a faster progress in «integration of Western European economy»?

- a. P. Hoffman
- b. H. Gardick
- c. E. Heckscher
- d. G. von Eyern
- e. E. Hass

Discussion Questions:

- 1. What are the reasons for economic integration?
- 2. How are countries politically and economically integrated with each other?
- 3. What are the 5 levels of economic integration?
- 4. What are the conditions for a successful economic integration?
- 5. What is the meaning of political integration?
- 6. What is economic and political integration?

Practical study 3

Legal dimensions of International Integration

Number of hours: 2 hour.

The purpose of the practical study is introducing students to the basic of legal dimensions of international integration

Practical study plan

- 1. International Public Law categories used in International integration.
- 2. Organizations as subjects of international law
- 3. Barriers and approaches to International integration

TESTS

- 1. How many methods of economic integration are presented?**
 - a. 2
 - b. 3
 - c. 4
 - d. 5
 - e. 6
- 2. There are two methods of economic integration**
 - a. Functional and institutional
 - b. Functional and additional
 - c. Institutional and additional
 - d. Additional and liberal
 - e. Additional and authorities
- 3. This method of economic integration is a result of objective necessity and a natural outcome of development of manufacturing forces**
 - a. Functional method of economic integration
 - b. Institutional method of economic integration
 - c. Additional method of economic integration
 - d. Basic method of economic integration
 - e. Authoritarian method of economic integration
- 4. This method of economic integration predominate political motives**
 - a. Functional method of economic integration
 - b. Institutional method of economic integration
 - c. Additional method of economic integration
 - d. Basic method of economic integration
 - e. Liberal method of economic integration
- 5. According to this method of economic integration, countries taking part in the integration process, should not create close regional groupings, and the market conditions, and at the same time, to increase complementarity between individual countries.**

- a. Functional method of economic integration
- b. Institutional method of economic integration
- c. Additional method of economic integration
- d. Basic method of economic integration
- e. Authoritarian method of economic integration

6. By this method, the economic integration is coordination and then unification of economic politics of integrating countries

- a. Functional method of economic integration
- b. Institutional method of economic integration
- c. Additional method of economic integration
- d. Basic method of economic integration
- e. Liberal method of economic integration

7. How many models of integration in the market economy are presented?

- a. 2
- b. 3
- c. 4
- d. 5
- e. 6

8. In this model of integration, all decisions, concerning ties of a group of countries are made only by national institutions, whereas an international center has only coordinative functions

- a. Liberal no regulated model
- b. Model of regulated integration
- c. Model of over national economic integration
- d. Model of institutional integration
- e. Model of institutional regulation

9. This model of integration characterizes a fact, that over national center of integration, on the base of information, passed by national integration centers, make decisions obligatory to economic subject in member countries – enterprises and national integration centers

- a. Liberal no regulated model
- b. Model of international economic integration
- c. Model of no regulated integration
- d. Model of over national economic integration
- e. Model of institutional regulation

10. How many stages of integration process is considered by B. Ballas

- a. 9
- b. 8
- c. 7
- d. 6
- e. 5

Discussion Questions:

- 1. The subject of international law
- 2. The sources of international law
- 3. Methods of international regional law
- 4. Principles of international law
- 5. Systematization and structuring of international law

**Practical study 4
Regional Integration**

Number of hours: 2 hour.

The purpose of the practical study is introducing students to the basic concept of regional integration.

Practical study plan

- 1. The Regional Integration: the Impact and Implications in Member States' Sovereignty
- 2. Regional integration groupings

TESTS

- 1. Made by countries institutional relations and economic processes, which by international cooperation, are heading for optimization of basic economic – social parameters of all members of these agreements is**
- a. International integration

- b. Economic integration
- c. Political integration
- d. Globalization
- e. Cooperation

2. When did P. Hoffman in Organization of European Cooperation insist on a faster progress in «integration of Western European economy»?

- a. 1949
- b. 1948
- c. 1947
- d. 1946
- e. 1945

3. Australia New Zealand Closer Economic Agreement was founded in

- a. 1985
- b. 1987
- c. 1983
- d. 1984
- e. 1986

4. How many members are in of Australia New Zealand Closer Economic Agreement?

- a. 2
- b. 3
- c. 4
- d. 5
- e. 6

5. This integration grouping has been recognized by the World Trade Organization (WTO) as a model Free Trade Agreement, covering a wide range of trade issues - substantially all trans-Tasman trade in goods, including agricultural products, and services

- a. Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa

- b. Economic Community of Western African States
- c. Association of South – East Asian Nations
- d. Southern African Customs Union
- e. Australia New Zealand Closer Economic Agreement
- 6. Members of Australia New Zealand Closer Economic Agreement are:**
 - a. Australia, New Zealand
 - b. Indonesia, New Zealand
 - c. Australia, Indonesia
 - d. Indonesia, Tanzania
 - e. Tanzania, Australia
- 7. This integration grouping also known as Closer Economic Relations**
 - a. Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa
 - b. Economic Community of Western African States
 - c. Association of South – East Asian Nations
 - d. Southern African Customs Union
 - e. Australia New Zealand Closer Economic Agreement
- 8. When was Comesa formed?**
 - a. 1991
 - b. 1992
 - c. 1993
 - d. 1994
 - e. 1995
- 9. How many countries are in ECOWAS?**
 - a. 12
 - b. 10
 - c. 15
 - d. 16
 - e. 18
- 10. What does ECOWAS stand for?**
 - a. Economic Community of West African States

- b. Economic Community of West American States
- c. Economic Community of West Atlantic States
- d. Ecological Community of West African States
- e. Economic Community of West American States

Discussion Questions:

1. What are the different types of regional integration?
2. What are the benefits of regional integration?
3. What is regional integration theory?
4. How does regional integration affect countries?
5. Why is regional integration necessary?
6. What are the advantages and the disadvantages of regional integration?

Practical study 5

Global International Integration

Number of hours: 2 hour.

The purpose of the practical study is introducing students to the global integration in the modern world.

Practical study plan

1. Globalization of modern international economic relations.
2. The global - advantages and disadvantages.
3. Prospects for the development of global integration.

TESTS

1. **What does SACU stand for?**
 - a. Southern African Customs Union
 - b. Southern American Customs Union
 - c. Southern Australian Customs Union
 - d. Southern Atlantic Customs Union
2. **This integration grouping created one of the world's most open and successful free trade agreements and two-way trans-Tasman merchandise trade has increased at an**

average annual rate of around eight per cent in the thirty years since its adoption

- a. Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa
 - b. Economic Community of Western African States
 - c. Association of South – East Asian Nations
 - d. Southern African Customs Union
 - e. Australia New Zealand Closer Economic Agreement
- 3. Australia New Zealand Closer Economic Agreement**

was founded in

- a. 1985
- b. 1987
- c. 1983
- d. 1984
- e. 1986

4. Members of Andean Community are

- a. Bolivia, Ecuador, Columbia, Peru
- b. USA, Canada, Mexico
- c. Malta, Sweden, Salvador, Costa Rica
- d. Haiti, Jamaica, Bahamas, Barbados
- e. Argentina, Haiti, Mexico

5. Association of five Central American nations that was formed to facilitate regional economic development through free trade and economic integration is

- a. Caribbean Community
- b. Common Market of the South
- c. Central American Common Market
- d. North Free Trade Association
- e. Andean Community

6. A free trade area with the objective of creating a customs union comprising the South American countries of Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador, and Peru is

- a. Caribbean Community

- b. Common Market of the South
 - c. Central American Common Market
 - d. North Free Trade Association
 - e. Andean Community
- 7. _____ began with the Summit of the Americas in Miami, Florida, on December 11, 1994**
- a. Caribbean Community
 - b. Common Market of the South
 - c. Central American Common Market
 - d. North Free Trade Association
 - e. Free Trade Area of the Americans
- 8. International and regional scope organization, that was created on 12 August 1980**
- a. Common Market of the South
 - b. Central American Common Market
 - c. North Free Trade Association
 - d. Latin American Integration Association
 - e. Southern African Customs
- 9. It has 13 member countries, and any of the Latin American States may apply for accession**
- a. Common Market of the South
 - b. Central American Common Market
 - c. North Free Trade Association
 - d. Latin American Integration Association
 - e. Southern African Customs
- 10. Customs union among five countries of Southern Africa: Botswana, Lesotho, Namibia, South Africa and Eswatini that was established in 1910**
- a. Southern African Customs Union
 - b. Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa
 - c. Economic Community of Western African States
 - d. Association of South – East Asian Nations

- e. Asian, Pacific Economic Cooperation

Discussion Questions:

1. What does global economic integration mean?
2. What is global market integration?
3. What is an example of a global strategy?
4. What is a global strategy in business?
5. Why is a transnational strategy difficult to achieve?
6. Is global economic integration a new phenomenon in today's contemporary world?

Practical study 6

Functionalism and Functional Integration

Number of hours: 2 hour.

The purpose of the practical study is introducing students to the concepts such as functionalism, neo-functionalism in the sphere of international integration.

Practical study plan

1. Integration Theory Revisited: Haas, Functionalism, and the Problematics of International Integration
2. Neo-Functional Integration Theory
3. The Uncertain Future Of Functionalism

TESTS

1. The oldest existing customs union in the world is

- a. Southern African Customs Union
- b. Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa
- c. Economic Community of Western African States
- d. Association of South – East Asian Nations
- e. Asian, Pacific Economic Cooperation

2. Free trade area with twenty-one member states stretching from Tunisia to Eswatini is

- a. Southern African Customs Union
- b. Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa

- c. Economic Community of Western African States
- d. Association of South – East Asian Nations
- e. Asian, Pacific Economic Cooperation
- 3. This integration grouping was formed in December 1994, replacing a Preferential Trade Area which had existed since 1981**

- a. Southern African Customs Union
- b. Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa
- c. Economic Community of Western African States
- d. Association of South – East Asian Nations
- e. Asian, Pacific Economic Cooperation

4. Regional political and economic union of fifteen countries located in West Africa

- a. Southern African Customs Union
- b. Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa
- c. Economic Community of Western African States
- d. Association of South – East Asian Nations
- e. Asian, Pacific Economic Cooperation

5. Year of founding Central Free Trade Association is

- a. 1960
- b. 1992
- c. 1994
- d. 1951
- e. 1978

6. How many members are in Central Free Trade Association?

- a. 5
- b. 6
- c. 7
- d. 8
- e. 10

7. Members of Baltic Free Trade Association are

- a. Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania
- b. Island, Liechtenstein, Norway and Switzerland
- c. Poland, Hungary, Germany
- d. Belgium, France, Germany, Holland, Italy
- e. Luxemburg, Austria, Belgium, Estonia
- 8. Members of Common Market of The South are**
 - a. Bolivia, Ecuador, Peru, Columbia
 - b. Argentina, Brazil, Paraguay, Uruguay
 - c. Guatemala, Honduras, Argentina
 - d. Sweden, Slovenia, Hungary, Italy
 - e. Argentina, Canada, Costa Rica, Barbados
- 9. MERCOSUR was founded in**
 - a. 1992
 - b. 1993
 - c. 1994
 - d. 1999
 - e. 1991
- 10. Andean Community was founded in**
 - a. 1960
 - b. 1968
 - c. 1969
 - d. 1987
 - e. 1968

Discussion Questions:

- 1. What is Functional Integration
- 2. Who coined the term functionalist theory of integration?
- 3. What is functionalism and neofunctionalism?
- 4. What is integration theory in international relations?
- 5. What are the 5 levels of economic integration?

Content Module 2. The Main Integration Groups of the World

Practical study 7

International Integration through WTO

Number of hours: 2 hour.

The purpose of the practical study is define the World Trade Organization, understand the history that led to the WTO's creation, identify the purpose of the WTO and know the major nations that participate in the WTO.

Practical study plan

1. What is the World Trade Organization?
2. The Basic Legal Principles of the WTO
3. Participation of developing countries in World Trade Organization: overview of major trends and underlying factors

TESTS

1. At present how many members are in the WTO?

- a. 160
- b. 164
- c. 207
- d. 195
- e. 198

2. Where is the headquarter of the WTO?

- a. New York
- b. Washington DC
- c. Geneva
- d. Austria
- e. Ukraine

3. Which of the following statement is not true about the WTO?

- a. WTO is a permanent organization
- b. Uruguay round gave the birth to the WTO
- c. Ministerial Conference is the highest policy making body of the WTO

- d. None of these
- e. WTO is a regional organization

4. Which of the following institutions is not part of the World Bank community?

- a. IBRD
- b. WTO
- c. IDA
- d. IFC
- e. EU

5. Which of the following country is not the member of the WTO?

- a. Iran
- b. Azerbaijan
- c. Belarus
- d. Turkmenistan
- e. None of these

6. Which of the following statements is not correct?

- a. Both the IMF & IBRD have headquarters in Washington
- b. Both IMF & World Bank are known as the Bretton Woods twins.
- c. IBRD is known as World Bank also
- d. India's vote share in the International Monetary Fund is 10%
- e. None of these

7. Which of the following is not the objective of the WTO?

- a. To improve the standard of living of peoples of the member countries
- b. To enlarge production and trade of goods
- c. To protect environment
- d. To improve the Balance of Payment situation of the member countries
- e. None of these

8. Which of the following body is not related to the WTO?

- a. Dispute Settlement Body
- b. Trade Policy Review Body
- c. Council of trade in goods
- d. Exchange Rate Management Body
- e. None of these

9. Which of the followings are called Brettonwoods Twins?

- a. IMF & International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD)
- b. IMF & World Trade Organisation
- c. IBRD & World Trade Organisation
- d. IBRD & NAFTA
- e. None of the above

10. Which of the following institution is associated with Dunkel Proposals?

- a. World Bank
- b. International Monetary Fund
- c. World Trade Organization
- d. United Nations Organization
- e. None of the above

Discussion Questions:

1. What does the World Trade Organization do?
2. What is the main objective of WTO?
3. Who runs the World Trade Organization?
4. What countries are in the WTO?
5. What is the purpose of the World Trade Organization answers com?
6. What is the role of WTO in international trade?

Practical study 8

The value of the European Union as the main mover of the European economy

Number of hours: 2 hour.

The purpose of the practical study is introducing students with information about European Union, its institutions and understanding EU politics and current events

Practical study plan

1. History of the European Union
2. EU institutions
3. EU politics and current events
4. International Organizations in which the EU has a Legal Position

TESTS

1. A political and economic union of 28 member states that are located primarily in Europe

- a. NAFTA
- b. CARICOM
- c. EU
- d. FTAA
- e. APEC

2. How many countries are members of EU?

- a. 25
- a. 26
- b. 28
- c. 29
- d. 30

3. In which treaty was the name 'The European Union' first used?

- a. London
- b. Brussels
- c. Amsterdam
- d. Maastricht
- e. Paris

4. Which of the following has a reputation for being a 'reluctant' member of the European Union?

- a. Germany
- b. United Kingdom

- c. France
- d. Poland
- e. Greece

5. How many members did the Union count when the Euro began circulation in January 2000?

- a. 28
- b. 20
- c. 15
- d. 10
- e. 18

6. How many countries were members of the Eurozone when Euro coins and banknotes were first circulated on 1st January 2002?

- a. 28
- b. 12
- c. 15
- d. 10
- e. 18

7. What was the former name of the currency for Europe, now known as the Euro?

- a. E-mark
- b. ECU
- c. Sterling
- d. Dollar
- e. Yen

8. The Presidency of the European Union is rotated every _ months?

- a. 6
- b. 7
- c. 8
- d. 10
- e. 12

9. Who is regarded as the 'chief architect' of European Unity?

- a. Robert Schuman
- f. Jean Monnet

10. Which organization implies deeper political integration?

- a. NAFTA
- b. European Union
- c. NATO
- d. APEC
- e. ASEAN

Discussion Questions:

1. What is the European Union and what is its purpose?
2. What makes up the EU?
3. How the EU was formed?
4. How is the EU Governed?
5. What is the Lisbon Treaty?
6. What is the Euro and the Eurozone?

Practical study 9

The role of NAFTA in the globalization process

Number of hours: 2 hour.

The purpose of the practical study is to understand and define the term globalization and explain the advantages and disadvantages of economic globalization through the NAFTA treaty.

Practical study plan

1. Definition of NAFTA
2. Implications of NAFTA
3. Criticism of NAFTA

TESTS

1. What does NAFTA stand for?

- a. North American Free Trade Agreement

- a. North American Fundamental Trading Agreement
 - b. North Atlantic Fundamental Trading Agreement
 - c. North Atlantic Free Trade Agreement
 - d. North Asia Free Trade Agreement
- 2. The United States, Canada, and _____ are members of NAFTA.**
- a. Europe
 - b. Asia
 - c. Mexico
 - d. Greenland
 - e. Australia
- 3. Who said about NAFTA «That is a separate thing and they are fine and we have had a very fair relationship with Canada. It has been much more balanced and much more fair. So we do not have to worry about Canada, we do not even think about them».**
- a. Donald Trump
 - b. Enrique Pena Nieto
 - c. Mike Pence
 - d. Robert Lighthizer
 - e. Joe Oliver
- 4. Who said about NAFTA “I don’t think there’s anything wrong with Canada waiting in the weeds and watching and observing for now. Because we now know what the Americans’ starting point is.”**
- a. Rona Ambrose
 - b. Stephen Poloz
 - c. Chrystia Freeland
 - d. Bill Morneau
 - e. Enrique Pena Nieto
- 5. Who said about NAFTA «The government has a responsibility to communicate to Canadians what its overarching objectives are. We don’t have to divulge all our**

negotiation tactics of course, and there's no need to do that. But we've got to show that we are coming in here strong.»

- a. Paul Martin
- b. Joe Oliver
- c. Justin Trudeau
- d. Derek Burney
- e. Stephen Poloz

6. Who said about NAFTA «This is not a negotiation in which the Americans present Canada and Mexico with a list of unilateral concessions. This should be a negotiation about mutual benefit for all three parties – and at a minimum, I think that that's a message Canada, as well as Mexico, should be conveying.»

- a. Jean Chretien
- b. Derek Burney
- c. Andrew Scheer
- d. Justin Trudeau
- e. Bill Morneau

7. Who said about NAFTA “A fair dispute resolution system is essential for any trade deal that Canada signs on to and we expect that that will continue to be the case in any renegotiated NAFTA, that we will continue to have a fair dispute resolution system.”

- a. Rachel Notley
- b. Brad Wall
- c. Justin Trudeau
- d. Bill Morneau
- e. Jean Chretien

8. Who said about NAFTA «It is an asset to have the three partners of NAFTA. We can still build a very fair agreement so that we can increase and strengthen competitiveness between our two nations.»

- a. Justin Trudeau
- b. Enrique Peña Nieto

- c. Chrystia Freeland
 - d. Joe Oliver
 - e. Jean Chretien
9. **The agreement passed during Clinton's presidency that removed restrictions in trade between Mexico, Canada and the US was**
- a. SALT (Strategic Arms Limitation Treaty)
 - b. START(Strategic Arms Reduction Treaty)
 - c. NAFTA(North American Free Trade Agreement)
 - d. Gulf of Tonkin Resolution
 - e. ASEAN (Association of Southeast Asian Nations)
10. **When was NAFTA established?**
- a. 1994
 - b. 1995
 - c. 1996
 - d. 1997
 - e. 1997

Discussion Questions:

1. Trace the changing role of American participation and influence in world affairs (e.g., trade, United Nations, NATO, globalization).
2. Explain the changing nature of the American economy (e.g., agrarian, manufacturing, service, rise of unions).
3. Explain the significance of globalization on the world's nations and societies (e.g., cross-border migrations, economic trade, and cultural exchange).
4. Complete the table 3

Table 3

NAFTA PRO/CON Chart

Pro	Con

5. Answer the following question using a minimum of three specific examples from the chart above: What role does the NAFTA treaty play in globalization and has it impacted the American economy?

Practical study 10

ASEAN and integration in Asia

Number of hours: 2 hour.

The purpose of the practical study is identifying the members of ASEAN, understanding the reasons for ASEAN's formation and articulating the aims of ASEAN as a regional organization.

Practical study plan

1. The Evolution of ASEAN: The Trend towards Regional Cooperation
2. Member states of ASEAN and their relations
3. An overview of ASEAN's structure
4. Future prospects of ASEAN

TESTS

1. The ASEAN Secretariat is located in

- a. Indonesia
- b. Japan
- c. China
- d. India
- e. USA

2. ASEAN was preceded by an organization formed on 31 July 1961 called the Association of Southeast Asia (ASA), a group consisting of

- a. Thailand, the Philippines, the Federation of Malaya
- b. the Philippines, the Federation of Malaya, Canada
- c. the Philippines, the Federation of Malaya, Brazil
- d. the Philippines, the Federation of Malaya, Japan
- e. the Philippines, the Federation of Malaya, China

3. ASEAN was created in

- a. 1967
 - b. 1978
 - c. 1976
 - d. 1987
 - e. 1998
- 4. ASEAN countries have a population of nearly**
- a. 250million people
 - b. 350 million people
 - c. 450 million people
 - d. 550 million people
 - e. 640 million people
- 5. How many countries are members of ASEAN?**
- a. 9
 - b. 8
 - c. 7
 - d. 10
 - e. 6
- 6. When did India join ASEAN**
- a. 1995
 - b. 1996
 - c. 1997
 - d. 1998
 - e. 1999
- 7. A regional intergovernmental organization comprising ten countries in Southeast Asia, which promotes intergovernmental cooperation and facilitates economic, political, security, military, educational, and sociocultural integration among its members and other countries in Asia**
- a. ASEAN
 - b. EU
 - c. FTAA
 - d. CACM

e. EU

8. There are ____ languages of contracting states

- a. 5
- b. 6
- c. 10
- d. 15
- e. 11

9. What is the full form of ASEAN?

- a. Association of South East Asian Nations
- b. Administration of Southern East Asian Nations
- c. Organisation of South East Asian Nations
- d. Administration of South East Asian Nations
- e. None of these

10. Which of the following country is not the member of the ASEAN?

- a. Laos
- b. Cambodia
- c. Philippines
- d. Mauritius
- e. None of these

Discussion Questions:

- 1. What are some problems in Southeast Asia?
- 2. What are the main objectives of ASEAN?
- 3. Which countries is part of ASEAN?
- 4. What are the challenges of ASEAN?
- 5. Does AFTA include measures other than tariff reduction and the elimination of non-tariff barriers?
- 6. What have been the recent significant decisions made by the ASEAN Member Countries regarding CEPT for AFTA?
- 7. Complete the table 4

Table 4

Bangkok declaration graphic organizer

What are the aims of ASEAN?	How does ASEAN hope to achieve these aims?	What kinds of platforms does ASEAN plan to use to achieve its aims?

Practical study 11**APEC in the model of Asian economic integration**

Number of hours: 2 hour.

The purpose of the practical study is identifying the members of APEC, understanding the reasons for APEC's formation and articulating the aims of APEC as a regional organization.

Practical study plan

1. The three phases of APEC
2. APEC and economic development
3. The APEC standards and conformance strategy

TESTS**1. APEC was founded in**

- a. 1989
- b. 1979
- c. 1999
- d. 2009
- e. 2019

2. How many members are in Asian, Pacific Economic Cooperation?

- a. 25
- b. 29
- c. 21
- d. 26
- e. 30

- 3. An inter-governmental forum for 21 member economies in the Pacific Rim that promotes free trade throughout the Asia-Pacific region is**
- a. APEC
 - b. EU
 - c. ASEAN
 - d. NAFTA
 - e. WTO
- 4. This country is not member of APEC**
- a. Japan
 - b. USA
 - c. Peru
 - d. Germany
 - e. Canada
- 5. APEC includes _____ official observers**
- a. 2
 - b. 3
 - c. 4
 - d. 5
 - e. 6
- 6. ASEAN, The Pacific Islands Forum and the Pacific Economic Cooperation Council are**
- a. APEC`s official observers
 - b. APEC`s official members
 - c. APEC`s subgroups
 - d. NAFTA`s official observers
 - e. NAFTA`s official members
- 7. Chairperson of APEC now is**
- a. Muhyiddin Yassin
 - b. Rebecca Fatima Santa Maria
 - c. Roh Moo-hyun
 - d. Shinzō Abe
 - e. Bill Morneau

- 8. This organization uses the term member economies rather than member countries to refer to its members**
- a. NAFTA
 - b. European Union
 - c. NATO
 - d. APEC
 - e. ASEAN
- 9. How often there are the annual APEC's Leaders' Meetings**
- a. Every year
 - b. 2 times a year
 - c. After 5 years
 - d. After 10 years
 - e. After 3 years
- 10. When and where annual APEC's Leaders' Meetings was cancelled**
- a. 2019, Chile
 - b. 2018 Tokyo
 - c. 2015, New Yourk
 - d. 2010, Hanoi
 - e. 2005, Bangkok

Discussion Questions:

- 1. What are APEC's main goals?
- 2. Who are the members of APEC?
- 3. How does APEC differ from the World Trade Organization?
- 4. What are the benefits of being an APEC member?
- 5. Who participates in APEC events?
- 6. What is the status of the moratorium on APEC membership?

5. EVALUATION OF STUDENTS' PRACTICAL WORK RESULTS

The control of students' knowledge and skills is executed by writing tasks, or by computer testing at the Independent Assessment Center of the university. The test of a topic consists of sections, which include 20 questions and 5 corresponding options to choose the correct one.

The control of students' work is executed by lecture notes checking; practical classes – by verification of completed tasks and answer the questions.

Assessment of the results of the current work (tasks that are executed in practical classes as well as results of students' independent work) is carried out according to the following criteria:

1. Tasks and practical work (in% of the number of points allocated to the task with rounding to the nearest whole number):

0% - the task is not completed;

40% - the task is partially completed but contains significant errors of a methodological or calculated nature;

60% - the task is fully completed, but contains significant mistakes in the calculations or in the methodology;

80% - the task is fully completed on time, however, it contains some minor mistakes (conclusions, design, etc.);

100% - the task is completed correctly, on time and without comments.

Current testing and independent work											Total amount
Content module 1						Content module 2					
T1	T2	T3	T4	T5	T6	T7	T8	T9	T10	T11	100
9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	10	

T1, T2, ... T7 – topics of content modules.

Estimation scale

Learning outcomes are reported on a scale of assessment. Positive grades are given only to students who have completed all types of study work, provided by the work program of the

discipline and scored at least 60 points on the results of current and final controls.

Account of all activities The sum of points for all types of educational activities	Estimation according to the national scale
60–100	The course is completed
35–59	The course is not completed, with the possibility of re-passing the course
0–34	The course is not completed, course is required re-learning by the student

6. REFERENCES

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15. Web resources

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2. The official website of ASEAN. URL: <https://asean.org/>
3. The official website of NAFTA. URL: <https://www.nafta-sec-alena.org/>
4. The official website of WTO. URL: <https://www.wto.org/>
5. The official website of APEC. URL: <https://www.apec.org/>
6. The official website of NATO. URL: <https://www.nato.int/>
7. The official website of UN. URL: <https://www.un.org/>
8. The official website of Andean Community. URL: <http://www.comunidadandina.org/>
9. The official website of SACU. URL: <https://www.sacu.int/>

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12. The official website of ECOWAS. URL: <https://www.ecowas.int/>
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